

# Morning

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ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12,

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## MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

**Woodburn Workmen Drive Out Japanese.**

## DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

**Vice Consul Says Incident Is Graver Than San Francisco Affair.**

## WILL INVESTIGATE MATTER

**Laborers at Woodburn Object to Competition of Orientals and Force Them to Leave Town—Possible Complications.**

PORTLAND, Feb. 11.—The banishment of seven Japanese laborers from Woodburn by a crowd of angry whites whom the Orientals had displaced on a section gang of the Southern Pacific Railroad, may possibly stir up as big a fuss as the school embargo at San Francisco.

So strong has the feeling against the Japanese labor grown and so intense is the feeling of resentment against the action of the Southern Pacific Company in displacing white labor on the section gangs with Japanese coolies that a crowd of 50 white citizens of Woodburn waited upon the Japanese section crew at their shacks Sunday night and gave them notice to leave the diggings or suffer the consequences. The Japanese stood not on the order of their going, but packed their baggage and set out for more comfortable parts.

For several years past the Southern Pacific has been displacing its white section gangs with Japanese laborers, and the resentment has reached a stage where more trouble is threatened if the practice is not abolished. Should the company insist in furnishing Japs for a section crew at Woodburn, the demonstration Sunday night may take a more serious turn than the former one. It is understood some prominent men were included in the movement. Neither is there any knowledge here of what the company intends doing in the light of this unexpected action on the part of the white population of Woodburn, which may spread to other points along the line when it becomes known.

Vice Consul Alba, representing the Nippon government at Portland, is conducting an investigation into the matter, and if the facts warrant it he will report the circumstances to the Japanese minister at Washington. From what information he has gathered at present, he is inclined to regard the incident as rather unimportant, and is loth to consider it a matter requiring international attention.

Mr. Alba admitted that from what he had learned so far it does not appear serious enough to warrant any drastic action, though he thought (Mr. Alba was very reluctant to admit this) of itself, stripped of all other ramifications, the Woodburn incident is more serious than the San Francisco difficulty, for the reason that in the former case the Japanese were driven from a town and prevented from earning their daily bread, while in San Francisco the only issue involved is whether the children of Japanese shall be allowed to go to school with white children. One attacks the entire cordials on the vital point of

the "struggle for existence" on an equal basis with the whites; the other touches upon the point of culture, both perhaps as important per se, but the one more elemental.

"Of course I have no further information than what is conveyed in the brief dispatch published in a morning paper, and I am inclined to feel that the railroad company and Mr. Ban, the railroad contractor who supplied the Japanese with the work in question, are fully able to deal with the question without any assistance, or need of it, from official sources. I can see there is danger in allowing such a precedent to pass by unnoticed by our government, because what has happened at Woodburn may happen at any one or all of a hundred places where whites and Japanese are employed on the same work. In that feature only do I think there lies any possible unpleasant eventualities, though I consider them as extremely remote."

## MANY CHALLENGED.

WALLACE, Idaho, Feb. 11.—Eleven jurors were passed for cause by both sides in the Steve Adams murder case today. As only seven uncalled jurors remain on the panel, it seems probable that another venire will be called. The state has used two of its five peremptory challenges and the defense two of its ten.

## ALMOST HARMONY

**President Discusses San Francisco Affair.**

## ASKS FOR REPEAL OF RULING

**President Wants School Board to Reconsider Order Segregating Japanese Pupils and Answer of Mayor Schmitz Is Conciliatory.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—As a result of an hour's conference at the White House this afternoon at which President Roosevelt, Root, Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco and members of the School Board of that city, participated, Schmitz, late tonight made a statement summarizing the situation. When asked whether the proposition submitted by the San Francisco delegation called for the exclusion of Japanese coolie labor from this country, Mayor Schmitz replied: "We are not making a treaty and have not discussed with the President the question of excluding Japanese from this country by treaty. We heard the President's views and today he heard our side of the question. It now remains for us to modify our views in order to reach an agreement with the President or for Mr. Roosevelt to modify his views to reach an agreement with us. Today's conference adjourned subject to the call of the President and I do not believe that we will be called to the White House again until Thursday or Friday."

It is agreed the whole matter will be considered at a meeting tomorrow. It can be authoritatively stated that the President has appealed to Schmitz and his associates to bring the anti-Japanese agitation to an end by rescinding the order for Oriental schools. The mayor declared that the only reason for establishing such schools was that the Japanese were crowding the whites out of certain districts.

## FORCE ENFORCEMENT OF RATES.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 11.—Attorney General Young began today mandamus proceedings in the county district court to compel the ten railroads doing business in Minnesota to accept the freight rate reduction recently ordered by the state railroad and warehouse commission. The companies involved are those which recently enjoined the state in the United States court from putting the rates into effect.

## HAS BUT FIVE DAYS

**And House Has Three Hundred Bills Ahead.**

## HUNDRED DISPOSED OF

**Slowness in Organization and Defective Committees Cause Delay.**

## WILL WORK SOON AND LATE

**Last Week is Given Up to Consideration of Senate Measures And Time For Action on House Bills If Brief.**

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 11.—For more than a week the experienced members of the House have been worried over the amount of work piled up for the last end of the session, but the new members were content to drift. Now the entire House is alarmed, and this week is to be the busiest one an Oregon legislature has ever seen. Sessions will be held early in the morning and until late at night, in the hope of disposing of the mass of bills now before the House, and time off for sleeping or refreshment will not be allowed before Saturday.

The situation is this: A week remains to pass House bills, for during the last week of the session the House considers Senate bills only, and unless the 40-day session is lengthened which does not seem probable at present, including today there are but six days and nights to do what usually takes three times that period.

There are several reasons for this situation. One is that more bills have been introduced than ever before; another is that more important measures have been offered that required long committee sessions and that have been the theme for prolonged debates in the committee room and when they reached the floor of the House. A third is that the House started off lamely and lost nearly a week early in the session because of imperfect organization, lack of printed supplies, and because of an inadequate printing plant that forced the House to wait until the first rush of bills could be printed and referred to committees. Another reason has been defective committee work that has resulted in weak bills being recommended back to the House, when they should have been killed in the committee room and that has also resulted in several measures being offered in the House for final passage that were not in legal form, without enacting clauses, without a penalty section or without some other essential. Still another reason has been the lack of a system in the House, the majority of the members being new to the work.

Practically two-thirds of all the House bills are yet to be acted on, and nine-tenths of the bills that will cause debate are yet to be brought back from the committee room. There are six days to do it in.

About the only bills the House has passed of any considerable importance has been the tax code bills, the general appropriation bill, the Coffey gas franchise bill, and, as a committee of the whole, to report on the Oregon City locks bill. In the same time the House has killed the Huntley corrupt practice bill. There remains to be considered by the House the Cha-

pin railroad bill, special appropriation bills covering about \$2,000,000, the reapportionment bill for county representation in the legislature, the final consideration of the locks bill, the several county division bills, the normal school bills, the tax commission bill and legislation on water, mining, timber, public lands and grazing. All of these measures are of importance, each probably will result in longer and more heated debate than any bill yet considered by the House and each will have a sufficient backing to see that it is not killed before it gains the ear of the House.

The House calendar shows that 410 bills have been introduced and an even 100 have been passed, indefinitely postponed, killed or withdrawn. This leaves 310 bills to be acted on in the six days.

The end of the flood of would-be laws is not yet, either. Not until Wednesday will the House refuse to receive bills on first reading and there are a number of measures yet to be presented.

## FOUND INFERNAL MACHINE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says that an infernal machine was accidentally discovered in the chimney of the house of Count Witte last night. The machine was set to explode after the family had retired.

## NO DANGER OF WAR

**But Nicaragua Concentrates Force Upon Border Line.**

## OPPOSES INTERVENTION

**Report Says President of Nicaragua Believes He Has Balance of Power and Proposed Interference Would Not Please Him.**

PANAMA, Feb. 11.—The Associated Press received the following dispatch from Manuel Bonilla of Honduras: "Nicaragua is concentrating a considerable armed force upon the frontier of Honduras without having made a declaration of war. We are assured an invasion will take place soon. Honduras is ready to repel the movement."

The report says that President Zelaya of Nicaragua will oppose the intervention of the United States. He believes he has the balance of power and wants to put the matter to a test.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Minister Cires, of Nicaragua, stated tonight: "There will be no war between Honduras and Nicaragua."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The statement was made at the State Department that at a conference held today between Assistant Secretary Bacon, and the Mexican ambassador, it was decided that Mexico and the United States should unite with Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala in making identical representations to Honduras and Nicaragua to the effect that they will be expected to settle their differences without resort to war.

## TO BUILD MONUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate today passed the Army Appropriation bill carrying \$31,000,000. An amendment which permitted the government to accept reduced rates on army supplies and permitted officers and enlisted men to accept reduced transportation, an amendment increasing by 20 per cent the pay of officers and enlisted men was defeated on points of order. Amendments were accepted to build monuments to revolutionary officers as follows: To General Stark at Manchester, N. H., \$40,000; to General Nathaniel Green, at Guilford Court House, N. C., \$15,000; to General James Screven at Midway, Ga., \$5,000.

## ALIENIST ON THE STAND

**Holds Thaw Did Not Realize Deed Wrong.**

## TILT AMONG LAWYERS

**Jerome Blocks Testimony of Evelyn Thaw for the Present.**

## WITNESSES ON THAW'S WILL

**Wife of Defendant Identifies the Note She Passed to Him on Night of Tragedy—Other Alienists Will Testify.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Answering a hypothetical question covering every detail of the testimony adduced in the Thaw trial up to this time, including Mrs. Thaw's narration of her life history, Dr. Charles G. Wagner, superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Binghamton, declared on the witness stand today his opinion that Harry K. Thaw did not know his act was wrong when he killed Stanford White. Wagner will be cross examined later. The defense announced that other alienists will be called tomorrow. Today's proceedings were enlivened by the sparring between Delmas and Jerome, and the latter effectually blocked the completion for the time being of the testimony of Evelyn Thaw, by insisting that before she go any further competent testimony of Thaw's soundness of mind should be given.

Mrs. Thaw was called as the third witness of the day. The first witness was J. D. Lyon, vice president of the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh, who testified that he had received Harry Thaw's will from the latter's own hands some time prior to April, 1906, and held it in a safe deposit until late in November last when he directed his secretary to forward it to John B. Gleason of Thaw's counsel. Gleason when called swore he had received the will by mail December 11, 1906, and that absolutely no changes were made in the instrument while in his possession. The will was not offered in evidence owing to the fact that it has not in entirety been proved legally executed by Thaw.

Mrs. Thaw identified the note passed by her to Harry at the Cafe Martin on the night of the tragedy. It read as follows:

"The B— was here a minute ago, but went out again."

The witness testified that "The B—" mean blackguard, as Thaw always referred to Stanford White thus.

Another essential point which Mrs. Thaw was allowed to bring out was the statement that the defendant never carried a pistol except in New York. She was asked many other questions, embodying various stories she has discussed with Thaw, including the alleged fate of a girl known to them as the girl, at the hands of Stanford White, but Jerome blocked the questions with sustained objections.

Jerome blocked many of Delmas' questions put to Dr. Wagner, the witness being confined to what he actually observed and he declared that the observations had been so closely interlaced with his questioning of the defendant that he did not know whether he could separate them. A

long legal argument result in the hypothetical question which was almost of record breaking length. When Wagner is taken in hand by Jerome he will be required to give detailed reasons for his conclusions regarding Thaw's mental condition. Wagner with Dr. Evans, another alienist, made six searching examinations of the defendant.

## NO NEW ZION CITY.

**Voliva Abandons Project to Lead Followers to Northwest.**

SEATTLE, Feb. 11.—Overseer Voliva's plan of establishing a new Zion City in the Northwest was abandoned with the announcement today that he had given up the trip to the Pacific Coast planned for next month. The revolt against Voliva's "one-man rule" is responsible for the change of Voliva's plans.

## BURN IN HOME.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 11.—Edwin W. Reimaur, a baker, and four children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home tonight.

## HONEY WON.

VALLEY FALLS, R. I., Feb. 11.—Honey Melody won over Willie Lewis, whose seconds threw up the sponge in the fourth round.

## BIG GRIST OF BILLS

**House Passes Number of Important Measures During Day.**

## INCLUDING NEW GAME BILL

**Turns Down Bill for Half Fare or Seats on Street Cars—Halves Proposed Appropriation for Indian War Veterans.**

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 11.—A number of important bills were passed by the House and a number were favorably reported by the committees and will later pass.

Dye's House bill 123, forcing street car companies to supply seats for all passengers or refund half the fare paid, was lost by a large majority.

After a long debate, House bill 293, creating cheese and dairy inspectors, passed.

A fight was caused by the bill to place money received from forest reserves into the school fund of each county. This money now goes to the general county fund, and many members opposed the bill because it would increase the taxes of counties by taking away money now received for general purposes from forest reserve funds. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee again.

House bill 97, providing that United States flags shall be displayed on or near every schoolhouse during fair weather, passed.

House bill 252, providing \$100,000 to reimburse Indian War veterans for horses in old campaigns, was reported back by the ways and means committee, amended to appropriate \$50,000 for this purpose, and will likely pass in this form.

A comprehensive game bill was reported back by the game committee, and will most likely be passed tomorrow. It relates to deer hunting and covers the entire subject for the state. The closed season for buck is made from November 1 to July 15; for female deer, from November 1 to September 1. No one shall kill more than five deer a season and hunting with dogs is prohibited, though if dogs get after deer no one has a right to kill these dogs, as the present law allows. Night hunting is prohibited, as is the sale of deer meat. In Coos and Curry counties all killing of female deer is prohibited by the new bill and Harney and Malheur counties are excepted from the provisions of the measure.